

Congressional.

SENATE, May 15.—Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a memorial of the Legislature of California, calling on the Executive to take up the case of Juan Ensey, who was seized by an armed band of Mexicans in Arizona and carried to Sonora where he is still held captive.

The California delegation had written to President Comstock, who gave orders to have the prisoner released, but his orders being disregarded he pressed himself unable to enforce it.

The subject is referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to give notice to the Government of Hanover for the abrogation of the treaty of 1836, which imposes a restriction on commerce. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented the petition of Tall and Shauler praying for an amendment to the act of March 3, 1857, which grants concessions to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to the effect that that act be extended to all Atlantic lines.

The petition was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as it may involve questions of law.

A debate ensued as to whether the general appropriation bill, or the business of the District of Columbia should be taken up. The appropriation bill was finally taken up by a vote of 33 against 22. Whereupon Mr. Brown said that his labor was thrown away, and tendered his resignation as Chairman of the District Committee.

After a few minutes spent in the attempt to adjust matters, Mr. Hunter withdrew the Appropriation bill, harmony was restored, and the business of the District went on.

Several bills relative to the District of Columbia were then passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, from the Select Committee to which the subject was heretofore referred, presented a bill to apportion the clerks and messengers of the several departments among the States and Territories and District of Columbia.

The House then considered the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of Barclay & Livingston and others, by refunding the duties on merchandise destroyed by the great fire in New York in 1845, was after a lengthy debate, killed by 10 majority.

SENATE, May 17.—The proceedings of the morning hour were unimportant. The General Appropriation bill was subsequently taken up and an active debate is progressing on the amendment to pay Mr. Kive's reporters.

Mr. Seward submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether any negotiations are necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico, or elsewhere; and to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution, in consequence of an assertion by Mr. Mason, that we have as yet only newspaper information, was temporarily laid over.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on claims, submitted a report and bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the 9th article of the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain.

Passed to a second reading. Mr. Douglas unsuccessfully attempted to get up the Texas Bounty Bill.

Mr. Gwin gave notice that he would on Thursday, call up the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the General Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, substantially as reported from the Finance Committee. The only feature of debate was the amendment to pay the *Globe* Senate reporters \$800 each, the usual extra compensation, which was finally agreed to.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the committee on accounts, proposing the dismissal of Mr. Hackney, doorkeeper, for alleged official misconduct.

The resolution to forthwith dismiss the doorkeeper was adopted, 141 against 87.

Mr. Gwin, of Miss., asked leave to offer a joint resolution laying down the line of policy regarding the admission of new States, requiring as a condition precedent an enabling act for the framers of a constitution, and sufficient population for the election of one representative in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted, fixing the number and compensation of the subordinates of the doorkeeper.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolution setting forth that the existing law has been found inadequate to supply the government with revenues, and is a source of embarrassment to the country, and instructing the committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revising the tariff, substituting a specific rate for the ad valorem duties, and so amending the duties on articles which come in competition with American products as to all afford increased protection to American industry and labor.

The House refused to suspend the rules, 90 against 112.

On motion of Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., a resolution was adopted calling on the President, if it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate the information in his possession relative to the firing into, boarding and searching vessels belonging to the United States, by British ships of war, on the coast of Cuba.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20th, 1858.

THE PROBLEM OF UTAH.

It now appears that the Peace Commissioners to Utah have got their commissions and are now on their way across the plains, "by express," traveling in splendid barouches, drawn by four mules each, with convenient escorts and relays provided by the War Department. If this move is important now; if it is to result in benefit to either side in this controversy, it should have been attempted long ago. It is not too late, perhaps, even now to effect a peaceful solution of the Mormon difficulties, but if such a move was to be made why delay it until now? It really seems as though the action of our Government had been quite absurd in the whole affair. After four or five years of extermination and re-extermination; of threatening and misunderstanding, nobody knows exactly what about, on what points, we are plunged into open war at one instant, and a peace commission is hurried off at the next to stop it. Still both sides are talking, and words run high both at the White House and in Gov. Young's harem, while there is no means of knowing, from the one to the other, what each really wants, or what, if anything, will satisfy the quarrel. It is a sort of free fight, the result of villainy and sensuality on the one hand, and of imbecility and undecided action on the other.

Some indeed believe that the Government knows more than it tells about the disposition of the Mormons. But others think that it is about as ignorant as the rest of us. If so, it is a discreditable fact. A commission is now, it seems, deemed expedient to have a talk with Brigham, and know his mind. Why, pray, was this not thought of before? If the Administration has been all along advised, that the Mormons could not or would not, oppose military force against the entrance of our troops escorting a new Governor, Judiciary, &c., into their country, they have culpably imposed upon the American public. If so, what has the Executive done it for? To make use of the fact of our ignorance of Mormon intentions to raise an army which might be used for other purposes? It would seem by their votes on the army and deficiency bills, that many members of Congress must have thought so. Had they been clearly convinced that Brigham meant outright determined rebellion by his conduct, we suppose there would not have been serious objections to the employment of a sufficient force to put it down. The trouble has been a want of confidence in Executive intentions. Probably another reason has been, that it was an inexcusable, extravagant, not to say unjust course for our Government to excite a war with our own people, powerful and able to do a great deal of harm, without first trying the usual means for a pacific reconciliation.

The Mormon question is called an embarrassing one. It need not have been; but it may be if some people's constitutional notions are indulged. It is likely to be a most expensive question, there is no doubt of that; but such was probably the design. It is said that one-half of the world don't know how the other half lives. With equal truth may it be asserted, that one-half of the world lives at the expense of the other. The number is immense, and quite unsuspected by the industrious of those who subsist on war and public trouble in some of their various ramifications. Our army under Johnston is on the way to Salt Lake City, in fact within a hundred miles of it. The officers believe they can enter it as soon as Spring opens the roads, and that no enemy will try to prevent it. Why should the Mormons offer resistance? What have they, except the office holders among them, to lose by the arrival of Gen. Johnston, Gov. Cummings and Judge Eckels? Must they not execute the laws of the territory when they get there? These are Mormon laws, it is true, and bad enough many of them are, but still they are the laws of a territory, which had a right to make them.

The embarrassment of our government, if it exists, arises from the recent doctrine of popular sovereignty. Gen. Jackson would have said four years ago to Congress, "you must annul the immortal work of Young and his legions, and send judicious laws to take their place, and I will cause proper officers to put them in execution."

There was no need of any permanent trouble at any time, had our government not stultified itself, but had passed laws for the regulation of the territory, had it been contemptuous, its continuance should have been put down promptly, as it might, then, then done with ease.

But now, what is there left but to take the Mormon laws as we find them, or else repeal the territorial law, dissolve the organization of Utah and begin anew? Judge Eckels, we presume, does not carry the laws of Congress or any of the States with him to

Salt Lake City. When he arrives there he will find a code already prepared to his hand, and Mormon jurists to help him in its enforcement.

All this may take place peaceably, if, as the United States officers believe, Young and his prominent actors with him shall retire before their approach, and leave the country for the present, in the hands of the new comers. Just here the embarrassment of our government increases. It cannot consent to execute the Mormon laws, and it is presumed that a Mormon "infantry" will object to their repeal. What then is to be done? Repeat the organic law? This will be objected to by all. Mr. Buchanan and the present Congress may find the Mormon subject a puzzling one to deal with, but any Executive and any Legislature that ever existed previous to the days of Franklin Pierce, would soon resolve the difficulty, and make short work with the problem, or rather foolery of Utah.

In the meantime, the universal opinion is that the war against Utah, if it shall amount to no more, will be one of the most expensive of our most extravagant wilderness wars. Long will the country remember it, not for the glory it will acquire, but for the debt it will incur. This debt will be a monument indeed, of the stupid ignorance and fanaticism of one party, and the almost equal incompetence displayed by the Government.

The American Tract Society. This Society held its 33d anniversary on Wednesday of last week, and from the reports we learn that it has resolved to adhere to its ancient policy, and exclude from its publications all works any way touching upon American Slavery. This decision, we fear, will tend to alienate the sympathies of many contributors at the North, and thus curtail the operations of the Society and largely impair its usefulness. The Detroit Tribune says: "The Society was not asked to even touch upon the province of political discussion of slavery. It was not asked to declare slavery a sin. All it was asked to do was this, which is the most material part of the resolution on this subject, passed at the last meeting: That in the judgment of the Committee, the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a friendly and Christian spirit."

Leading men in various sections of the South have written on the very topics set forth in the above declaration, and a tract compiled from the writings of Bishop Mead, of Va., Dr. Young, of Ky., Rev. C. C. Jones, and other Southern men, was actually printed, and then suppressed by the Society. But the Society dare not do what these men have done. What they last year declared was condemned by Scripture, this year they openly say they will not rebuke. It is said that to have pursued any other course than the Society has taken, would have broken it up in the South, but the course they have pursued will break it up in the North, which will prove much more disastrous. It was not a question of expediency, but of Christian duty, as declared by the unanimous action of last year, that the Society was called upon to decide. It has simply been scared into this retrograde movement by the noisy bluster of the South operating upon the exaggerated selfishness of its supporters.

The Society has circulated during the year 747,544 volumes, 9,890,180 publications, or 259,409,722 pages; 13,098,013 volumes, 188,971,408 publications, 4,553,741,573 pages. Gratuitous distribution for the year, 3,828,223 tracts, 58,923,421 pages, and 12,018,730 pages to members and directors; amounting to upwards of \$17,000. Monthly circulation of the *American Messenger*, about 168,000; *Do-Bother* or *German Messenger*, 27,000; *The Child's Paper*, 300,000.

Receipts in donations, including \$22,000.83 in legacies; \$120,243.35 for sales, including \$49,352.98, for periodicals, \$262,010.19. Total amount of receipts, \$383,163.34. Expenditures, \$386,855.87, including \$186,923.76 for issuing books and periodicals, \$94,100.24 for postage and \$19,000, remitted to foreign and pagan lands.

The total amount of foreign appropriations was \$10,000.

Important from Washington. New-York, May 16.—The Washington correspondence of the *Harvard* says the President will on Tuesday communicate his reply to the Senate resolution of enquiry touching the British outrage on our vessels.

Lord Napier's attention has also been directed to the subject.

It is believed also that orders have been despatched to our home squadrons directing them to look into the matter.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites proposals till the 14th of June for the purchase of the whole of the millions in Treasury notes in exchange for gold.

To the Public. STATE LAND OFFICE, LANSING, May 10th, 1858.

As copy is repeated, inquires where the Swamp Lands would be sold, I deem it my duty to state, that while I have been making every effort to meet the wishes of those interested, to overcome, if possible, the many serious, if not insurmountable obstacles (aside from the additional expense of \$15,000 to \$20,000) to offering all the Swamp Land at different points over the State without the Books and Plans belonging to the Land Office, and indispensable here to transact the current business of this Department, the Attorney General has published his opinion that the time for "Adjoining Owners and Occupants" to enter Swamp Land adjacent to them is not limited to 60 days, as I have understood it to be, while making the sales under the Law. Though this opinion differs from my own, yet in the possibility that it should be sustained, while the sales were appointed to be held in more than one place, such appointments would of course impose the obligation to act accordingly, and thus involve the impracticability of making the sales correctly of any of the advertised Lands.

For this reason alone, aside from other weighty ones, I have felt obliged under the circumstances, from necessity, and have therefore appointed all the sales of the Swamp Lands this year, to be held at Lansing. The time for these sales, and the arrangement of the different counties in which they will be offered, will soon be fixed and extensively published.

The Press being obliged on account of the great amount of these Lands (the description filling 8 extra sheets) to advertise them by supplements or extra papers, it is impossible to fix the time for the sales so far in advance as it could otherwise be done.

The advertising of the Lands by sub-divisions will also commence in a few weeks, to be continued according to Law, four successive weeks prior to the sale, in one paper in each county in the State in which a paper was published at the time of the passage of the Act providing for the sales, accompanied with other information important to purchasers.

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL, Commissioner.

We have been aware as the Commissioner of the Land Office states, that he has for some time been making every reasonable effort to remove, if possible, all difficulties to selling the Swamp Lands to accommodate the people at different localities about the State. We have heard him state at different times, on his part, if it could be made at all practicable, he should cheerfully make any personal sacrifice to accomplish this end. We think all must see that many weighty, if not immovable objections stood in the way of carrying this out, even before the Attorney General on the 10th of April published his opinion that the time for adjoining owners and occupants is not limited to 60 days. In looking carefully at the law itself, and what would seem an obvious inconsistency of giving adjoining owners and occupants a longer time than the settlers on Swamp Lands to prove up their claims and secure their rights under the law, we cannot but think the opinion upon which the Commissioner has based his action in selling more than 50,000 acres of these lands, and which was published so extensively in the State through the press and in circulars for two months, without opposition from any quarter, is the one manifestly intended by the Legislature; that is, that the time for these two classes of settlers to prove up their claims is limited to 60 days. The Legislature doubtless expected, so far as its own action was concerned, that it had made it practicable for the Commissioners to sell these lands at different localities. It therefore looks reasonable to us that they meant to have all the claims of each class of settlers disposed of and out of the way of the public sales, within the time of the 60 days fixed in the act. It seems evident that the Legislature mistook the great magnitude of preparing so great a body of land for sale in all the counties where papers were then published, and therefor limited the time accordingly at 60 days, when the rights of the different classes of settlers it was supposed would be out of the way of the public sales. Had they intended that the adjoining owner could make his application at any time before the land was sold, it seems to us obvious that they would on account of its impracticability, have at once abandoned the idea of having these lands sold at any other place than the Land Office. While we, also, with the Commissioner, have been very desirous that the lands should be sold, we cannot but believe that the people will see that with his usual caution, the Commissioner has acted wisely in his decision, to make sure of the sales by appointing them at Lansing, instead of running the hazard of their failure in appointing them about the State, based upon his own opinion against the opinion of the Attorney General, which might be sustained, and in such an event render the sales impracticable by being obliged to sell the same lands at the Land Office and elsewhere, at the same time. The large sales and the manner in which the law was being carried out was giving so far as we have learned, very general satisfaction, and we very much regret that at this crisis legal technicalities should be raised which may in any way tend to embarrass the carrying out of what we so greatly prize, and so much to the State, and which at best is difficult of execution, and must therefore be a very weighty responsibility upon the Commissioner.

It would, therefore, that all the friends of this law and its proper and successful execution, should readily and timely extend this trial and faithful public officer their best counsel and cordial cooperation.

By the foregoing, which we copy from the Lansing Republican, it will be seen that this important measure is soon to be carried to a successful conclusion, by the speedy offering of the Lands at public sale. From the first

reading of the law, it has been our opinion that the sales of these lands at different points in the State, would be found impracticable, and since the publication of the Attorney General, it has been rendered utterly so. Indeed, we believe that the State Capital is the only proper place for such sale, as the labor is so diversified between the Commissioner, Treasurer and Auditor General as to require the heads of each of these Departments to attend each sale; and the necessary labor of preparing extra plans and maps and blanks would also be very great, thus adding largely to the expense without bringing any corresponding benefit. We heartily approve of Mr. Treadwell's decision in the matter, and commend his industry and zeal as well as his prudent management of this vast responsibility, thus devolved upon him—a responsibility much larger, and requiring a far greater degree of independent action and careful caution in policy and detail than any ever before imposed upon his department. The public at large will be pleased to learn that the sales are soon to take place, as there are many persons, in this section of the State who are anxiously waiting the opportunity to secure a homestead as soon as the lands can be purchased.

New Territory. Washington letter writers state that it is proposed to organize a new territory, to be called Nevada, out of the western portion of Utah. The territory, as described by those who propose its organization, is bounded as follows:

"Commencing at a point where the eastern boundary line of California leaves the Colorado River, thence northerly with said line to its point of intersection with the Oregon line, thence with said line on latitude 42 degrees north, east to the 114th degree of longitude, west thence with said longitude to the Goose Creek Mountains, thence southerly with said range to the head waters of Lake Nicolet, thence down the stream formed by said waters to said Lake, and through the same to the nearest range of mountains, running southerly until it shall reach Cedar City, at or near the 114th degree of west longitude, thence with the most conspicuous landmarks to the head waters of the Virgin River, thence down said stream to its intersection with the Rio Colorado, thence down said river to beginning."

These boundaries are said to embrace an area of upwards of 130,000 square miles, nearly three times as large as the State of New York. The amount of population is disputed, but is stated to be from 7,000 to 10,000 American citizens, and over 100,000 Indians. This vast region embraces within its limits the greatest variety of surface. The whole population is now chiefly concentrated in the opulent Carson Valley, which is a most attractive spot for settlement.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Jackson Citizen says, at the recent session of the Board of Supervisors for the county of Jackson, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Dr. Foster, (dem.) were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The members of this Board have, by invitation of the State Prison, visited the same, and witnessed the manner in which said Prison is managed and conducted, and whereas, we deem it proper to make a public expression of our views in reference to the same, therefore

Resolved, That the general appearance of the Prison indicates cleanliness, order and prudent management on the part of the Agent, his deputies and assistants, which merits the approbation of this Board.

Resolved, That the eastern wing of the Prison building and the eastern row of workshops, lately completed, presents evidence of good taste and mechanical skill on the part of the Building Commissioner who superintended their construction.

9TH DISTRICT, OFFICIAL.—The official canvass of the 9th Judicial District, shows that Littlejohn received 3,572 votes, to opposition 3,406—majority only 166. Ferry, the Democratic candidate received for Regent, only 3,421 votes, to opposition 3,515, but enough of these were scattering and imperfect to give the election. His majority over Udell is only 53. He is 94 in a minority of all votes cast.

10TH DISTRICT, OFFICIAL.—Woodworth received 343 votes, to opposition 267 610. Scattering, 34 votes.

Rev. Geo. Bradley received 1,137 votes, to 21 scattering for Regent. The vote of Bay county, which gave Moore 260 votes, and Ashmun 22 votes was thrown out, but if counted would have left Woodworth 5 ahead. They were illegal votes.

Another outrage upon an American vessel. Boston, May 17.—Capt. Loring, of the brig *Rigold*, arrived here last night. He reports that on the 30th ult., after leaving Sierra Morna, he was fired into by a British cruiser. One of the balls was buried in the mainmast, close to the Captain's head. They were afterwards boarded by a fully armed boat's crew, who insisted on examining the brig's papers.

A List of Casualties. A most shocking accident occurred on the N. Y. Central Railroad on Tuesday of last week, resulting in the immediate death of eight persons, and severely injuring some forty others. Two trains, the Cincinnati Express passenger train and a freight train, were passing each other, (each on their respective tracks,) on a bridge, over Saquoit creek, near Utica, when the bridge was crushed down, and both trains precipitated into the creek below. The passenger train was running at a high rate of speed, being behind time, and the cars were literally torn to splinters.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case, and the finding is said to have been unanimous:

"We find that the persons whose bodies have been viewed by us, came to their deaths by the giving way of the bridge of the N. Y. C. Railroad, crossing the Saquoit creek, in the town of Whitestown, Onondaga county, on the morning of the 11th of May, and they were all passengers on the Cincinnati Express train, coming east. The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being bastard elm. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the N. Y. Central R. R. Co., in not causing the bridge to be properly examined."

We append the names of persons residing in this State who were among the injured. None of these, however, are considered dangerously hurt: Mr. Darius Webb of Wyandotte had some slight bruises. Mrs. Mary Batchelor, an aged widow lady, and mother-in-law of Dr. Pasquell of St. Johns, is injured in the back. John Wallace, of Eagle Harbor, was slightly bruised on the back of the head.

An accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad on the 15th inst. The following is a brief statement of the facts:

The accident happened at 1 o'clock this morning at Potato Creek, 18 miles south of Lafayette. The bridge was 100 feet long, and the train running at the rate of 25 miles per hour, and the bridge giving away, the entire train went through to the bed of the creek. The night was dark and the high water had undermined the abutment of the bridge. Jacob Beertenger, engineer, and Mallory, fireman, were instantly killed. James Irwin, conductor, who was sitting in the front passenger car, was struck by timbers and died in one hour. The passengers escaped without material injury.

A heavy storm raged through Central Illinois on Thursday and Friday of last week. At Lexington, a large portion of the houses in the place were unroofed, and half a dozen cars were blown off the track of the railroad; and the passenger train while crossing from St. Louis, was actually blown off the track, and the whole mass pitched into the ditch! At Peoria the spires of all the churches in the city were blown down, the shipping was damaged to a great extent, several boats being sunk, and several cars were blown off the track. At Galesburg the engine house of the Chicago & Burlington Railroad was unroofed, the new Congregational church and the Catholic church were blown down, and much other damage done. At Mendota an engine house was burned, together with a locomotive. The storm was also fearful at Bloomington, Quakaw, Monmouth, and other points, doing serious damage. It seems to have prevailed generally through the Central portion of the State. Four persons are reported as having lost their lives by the storm.

CONFLAGRATION.—Another sad catastrophe happened in Chicago on Tuesday morning last, at 1 o'clock. A row of wooden buildings situated on the west side of South Wells street, between Jackson and Van Buren sts., were entirely consumed by fire, and nine human beings perished in the flames. The lower rooms were occupied by saloons and a bakery, and the upper rooms as dwellings. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building had been twice set on fire before, from the outside, but had each time been discovered and put out. It is to be hoped that the fiend who perpetrated this act may be traced out, and receive the punishment he so justly merits.

A NEW CASE.—Wm. M. Connelly has been on trial in Cincinnati, for harboring fugitive slaves. The evidence was concluded, and the government concluded its argument on Friday night, and the court adjourned to Saturday, when Ex-Gov. Corwin was to sum up for the defendant. The jury being called one of them was absent—he had left that morning for Davenport, Iowa, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch to attend a sick daughter. The defense offered to go on with 11 jurors; but the Court would not. An attachment was issued and an officer sent for him. During the afternoon a dispatch was received announcing the death of his daughter. Can he be punished for such proceedings under the circumstances?

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Minnesota Senators have drawn lots. Gen. Shields drew the term, expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. Rice that expiring in March, 1863.

The total valuation of personal estate in Detroit this spring is \$2,153,565 and the real estate \$14,211,249.

The Legislature of Connecticut have elected John Boyd Secretary of State, and William H. Bond, Comptroller.

A resolution has been passed by both houses of Congress, fixing the final adjournment on Monday, June 17th.

The Virginia House has passed a bill to issue \$200,000 State bonds to John A. Washington to pay for Mount Vernon.

The most interesting items of foreign news are first that Queen Victoria is again "in an interesting condition," and second, that the steamship *Leviathan* will not be ready for her first voyage before next autumn.

At the New York Stock Market on Wednesday, N. Y. Central stock, in consequence of the recent railway disaster declined, the shares closing at 87½ bid. Parties versed in such matters say that the Company will be put to a loss of about \$100,000.

SANTA FE.—A public meeting was held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 8th of April, to express the feelings of the people on the death of Preston Brooks, Jr., a useful citizen. Col. J. B. Grayson was called to the chair.

We see it stated that H. W. Chittenden, Superintendent of the Central Railroad, Syracuse Division, has demonstrated that the road can save three hundred dollars a month by using pork instead of oil for lubricating the axles of the cars and locomotives.

There were five cases for divorce, at the late term of the Monroe County Circuit. Martha N. Scott vs. James; Theresa Godfrey vs. Richard; Ellen Tripp vs. Eliza; Nancy Lyon vs. Enon, and James N. Sanford vs. Alma A.—the plaintiffs all being ladies but one! A poor compliment to the stern sex of Monroe.

St. Paul, Minnesota, has been hitherto Democratic by some 600 majority. Last Tuesday an election was held there, and several of the Anti-Lecompton candidates were elected by large majorities. The Democratic Mayor was successful, however, by a majority of 243. The Republican Treasurer had a majority of 602, and the Republican Comptroller a majority of 96.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mickey Free, the celebrated pedestrian, offered to walk in Newburg, N. Y., 110 successive hours, without rest or sleep; for a purse of \$500. He commenced on Tuesday morning last at 10 o'clock. The 110 hours expired on Saturday night at 12 o'clock. He was to walk on a plank 30 feet long, 30 inches wide and 30 inches from the ground. This is the greatest feat ever attempted in the history of the pedestrian line. It is said Mr. Free was taken off the plank an hour before the expiration of the time.

COME EAST, GO EAST.—George Christy left New York very suddenly, on Wednesday last, in the steamer *Moses Taylor*, for California. He has run through with all his property, acquired by his negro minstrelsy, and become entirely penniless. Indeed, he was reduced to such a strait that he was obliged to conceal his departure, in order to elude the pursuit of several officials who were watching to arrest him.

KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments are as follows: Mr. Norris Receiver of the Public Money, and Mr. Patterson, formerly of Pennsylvania, Register of the Land Office at Ogden; Mr. Moran, Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott; A. C. Davis, formerly of New York, District Attorney of Kansas; B. J. Newton, Agent for the Shawnees; and Mr. Badger, Agent for the Kickapoo.

The Albany Evening Journal notices the fact that the members of Congress who oppose the bounty for catching cod fish, insist on our paying a bounty for catching men. A Yankee skipper only gets a sixpence for hooking a cod, while a Southern Commissioner gets \$5 for hauling up a negro. If bounties are to be abolished, let all be served alike.

OUR FLAG INSULTED AGAIN.—As often as once a month the newspapers announce that some one of our vessels have been fired into or boarded by English or Spanish cruises, and our flag grossly insulted upon the most frivolous pretences, or without any excuse at all.

Capt. Howes, of the schooner *Mobile*, arrived Tuesday night at New York from Mobile, reports, 29th ult., when 25 miles south of Key West, saw a steamer, which to windward bearing down for us. How to, to speak to her; and when within rifle shot distance, she commenced firing at us, the balls from which passed between the men on deck and lodged in the bulwarks. I hauled down the flag, when they fired two more shots, they then sent a boat on board the *Mobile* and overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, she not having a foreign register on board; but afterwards left without doing us any harm.

They gave no reason for not attacking us, did not they deny, thinking us the American ensign, and our vessel the steamer *S. Y.*